

LATE NEWS

FROM HERE—THERE
AND EVERYWHERE

WINS SENIORITY RIGHT

South Bend, Ind.—A Peru, Ind., man today won a Federal court suit to restore his seniority rights as a train dispatcher.

Judge Luther Swygert ruled in favor of Glimmer S. Morris, who sued the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad under the Federal Rights Statute.

Swygert ordered the railroad to put Morris' name in a specific place on its seniority list and ruled that Morris' seniority should date from June 3, 1943.

ADMITS FALSE AFFIDAVIT

Washington.—Retired Maj. Gen. Bennett E. Meyers said today he made out a false affidavit about an Aviation Electric Corp. Cadulus because he considered it just "a routine form."

Anyway, the former Air Force Procurement officer told Senate investigators, it was commonplace for automobile owners during the war to make untrue statements about their cars.

ASKS BROAD POWERS

Washington.—Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson today asked Congress to give the government "broad powers" to underwrite increased foreign production of certain foods for Europe.

PLEASED WITH GRAY

Washington.—Appointment of Carl R. Gray, Jr., to be Veterans Administrator today drew the praise of the nation's two largest veterans organizations.—The American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Legion Commander James F. O'Neil said that Gray, a railroad and business administrator and a member of the Legion, had the "courage and ability" to handle the job of veterans affairs.

Ray H. Brannaman, VFW commander, said he believed Gray would "streamline or reduce the administrative functions of the VA in such a manner that it will result in increased benefits to veterans."

Both said they thought President Truman had selected a man of proven executive and administrative ability. Both were gratified a civilian was selected.

Gray, vice president of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Co., now faces the job of watching out for the welfare of 18,000,000 veterans of two wars.

9 DEAD IN CRASH

San Diego, Calif.—A Navy P2V medium bomber plane with 11 men aboard crashed in the ocean 100 miles southwest of here early today, the 11th naval district reported.

Two of the crewmen were rescued and navy destroyers, submarines and aircraft carriers searched for other possible survivors.

Two of the 11 men aboard were rescued by the submarine U. S. Pomadon under command of Cmdr. G. G. O'Neil. No trace could be found of other crewmen or the wrecked plane.

There were five officers and six enlisted men aboard.

180 PICKETS JAILED

Chicago.—Police arrested 180 pickets at the Cory Corp. Glass plant today and booked them on charges of disorderly conduct and inciting a disturbance.

It was the largest number of pickets arrested in a labor dispute here in recent years.

Shortly after the arrests, Mayor Martin H. Kennelly invited company and union officials to his office for a conference later today, which will be attended by Police Commissioner John Prendergast.

LOBAUGH ASKS REPRIEVE

Indianapolis.—Attorneys for Ralph Lobaugh, 31, of Kokomo, condemned to die Feb. 3 for slaying three Fort Wayne women, today filed a reprieve petition with Governor Gates.

Lobaugh pleaded guilty of murder in Allen Circuit Court, Fort Wayne, Oct. 27, after alternately confessing and denying killing three Fort Wayne women during the war.

The 87-page petition asked the governor for a stay of execution on the ground that Lobaugh's sanity was in doubt.

George White's own story! Begin the fabulous showman's colorful story, "The Luck of George White," in The American Weekly, the great magazine distributed with SUNDAY'S HERALD-AMERICAN.

Two Appointments Made By Mayor-Elect Holloway

Marshall Hanley Appointed As Next City Attorney In Muncie and Ward M. Harlan is Named as City Engineer—Other Major Appointments Will Be Announced After Conferences With Various Department Heads.

Concentrating on the selection of appointive offices to serve under the new city administration beginning with the new year, mayor-elect Lester E. Holloway announces his first choice which is, Marshall Hanley for city attorney.

He has advised that other major appointments will follow soon to complete the list of department heads after which conferences with them will be held in order to consider additional changes in the personnel of the city government.

In announcing this first appointment Holloway said, "I have admired him since the days he was a student at Burriss high school of this city. He has been a loyal friend to me and possesses the character and the qualifications necessary to adequately represent this city in all legal matters which of course is the duty of a city attorney."

He further states, "I am also mindful that there are several very capable lawyers in my party here in Muncie who could fill this appointment exceptionally well but unfortunately my selection is limited to one and Marshall becomes my choice. While I regret not to be able to accommodate all good applicants for this official position, I am happy to announce the appointment of Marshall Hanley for city attorney and am confident that the city will receive a full measure of good, honest service from this office."

Mr. Hanley is a graduate of Indiana University Law School since 1945. He served as law clerk to Judge Sherman Minton, former U. S. Senator from Indiana, who is at present judge of the Circuit Court of Appeals in Chicago and has practiced law in New Albany, Indiana, during the past two years. Marshall is a native son and resident of Muncie and was recently elected president of the Young Democrats of Indiana.

In acceptance of the appointment Mr. Hanley stated, "I am most appreciative of this fine honor and it is my only hope that I will serve the citizens of Muncie and Mayor Holloway in an honorable and capable manner."

The new city attorney appointee is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank A. Hanley of this city. His father was the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Tenth District this fall which was a special election caused by the death of Raymond Springer of Connersville last August. Marshall is to be married December 7th to Miss Elaine Bowers of Anderson.

A second decision made by the mayor-elect is the appointment of Ward M. Harlan as city engineer. Mr. Harlan is a licensed engineer with a number of years of practical experience behind him with offices in the Western Reserve building of this city.

'Uneasy Lies the Head—'

A Washington correspondent described Secretary of State George C. Marshall as looking "weary and worried" as he sat in the House chamber Monday while President Truman was delivering his message to Congress.

That is easy to understand. Seldom has a human being been confronted with so much trouble on so wide a scale.

The United States suddenly finds itself the greatest power in the world and Secretary Marshall is the man who is charged with the difficult task of trying to see that this power is used most effectively to keep civilization from moving into chaos or drifting into another global war.

Everywhere he looks he sees division instead of unity. China is engaged in a civil war. On one side are the forces of the Nationalist Government. On the other are the Chinese Communists. American sympathies are with the Nationalists, because their defeat would mean trouble for us. But the position of Chiang's government has grown steadily worse in recent months. That is true both in the military and economic spheres. But what can Secretary Marshall do about China?

India is in the grip of a tragic struggle and years must elapse before much improvement can be expected. While the consequences of this struggle do not immediately imperil the United States, the situation there must weigh heavily upon the mind of the Secretary of State as it does upon the mind of every sensitive person in the world.

Europe is split in two as the result of Russia's stubborn refusal to cooperate in and out of the United Nations. Mr. Marshall is concentrating closely on this problem. He knows the danger to his country if the Communists should succeed in setting up police states in France and Italy.

In this postwar world unity is what the United States desires. Yet everywhere there is division and trouble. Chaotic conditions and hunger play into the hands of the Russian Reds. It aids their dreams of expansion and revolution.

The whole earth today is a problem child and George C. Marshall has his hands full. There is so little he can do. The tide of events on a world scale are hard to control.

No wonder the Secretary of State looks "weary and worried." How many people would want to trade places with him?

AMERICA'S NEW ROLE IN WORLD

Girard Davidson Speaks To Young Democrats At Cleveland, Ohio

The address of C. Girard Davidson, assistant Secretary of the Interior, before the Young Democratic national convention, Carter Hotel, Cleveland, O., Saturday, Nov. 15, 1947, follows:

You and I, as more or less young Democrats, are gathered here today not primarily as workers in a political party but as men and women who are seeking to discharge great responsibility to our nation. The people of this country are keenly aware that the world is at a great crisis; the consciousness is beginning to dawn, too, that our own nation is at crisis point.

We no longer need be told that this is one world. We know it. We should no longer need be told that the question which is before us is not one of sickness and health, in joy and in sorrow.

The world's basket of bread—its machinery and coal and resources—is our basket; and our bread and resources are also the world's. We know this now. The people of the nation know it and their representatives will soon demonstrate this new awareness by their approval of the plan proposed by or Secretary of State, George C. Marshall.

We in the Interior department have been charged with a special responsibility in connection with America's new role in the world, and particularly in connection with the Marshall plan. We have been asked the question which is bothering many Americans—even many of good heart and sound vision. Can this nation afford the Marshall plan? Can we meet the demands that are heaped upon us by a prostrate world and by the insistent and meritorious clamor of our own people for a higher standard of living? Can we feed and fuel and equip our own people and industries, at an even better scale and at the same time provide the people of western Europe and China with food and fuel and equipment so that they can live and work as free people?

Our answer to that in the Krug report is a thumping yes. We can provide for ourselves and for our friends abroad out of our resources and production. But we can do more than that. We can provide for our own people an ever-increasing prosperity, an even richer nation and an even better way of life. And at the same time we can provide not a minimum of aid, but we can, if we wish, provide a full measure of assistance for our friends which will help them and us to create a new world of abundance, freedom and peace.

We can do this—not just the minimum but the maximum for ourselves and our children and for the world—if we will truly and boldly conserve and use the resources and assets with which we are endowed.

We can do this if we proceed in the great tradition of the Democratic party—if we are brave and resolute and development-minded. We cannot do it if we are timid, reactionary, and merely.

We must not be the servant who through fear hid his talent and was "cast into outer darkness" but rather we must be the one whose daring but wise use multiplied his resources and thus opened his way to even greater prosperity.

The conservation and development of our resources has two inseparable phases: one, the development of our physical assets; and two, the greatest use of our human assets—our people.

America's good earth is not feeble or exhausted. In large part it is relatively untouched. America's mighty streams, big and large, are still unharnessed. Many of them are still instruments of destruction, instead of servants of our people.

If we are concerned about potential shortages of food, let us add more productive land by irrigation and drainage. As we are doing in the great Coulee basin in the state of Washington, let us reclaim vast tracts of now barren soil, upon which great quantities of precious food can be grown.

We are now handicapped by a shortage of electric power. Let us build more of the great dams like Bonneville and Grand Coulee, which our Republican friends once called "white elephants." We can, by harnessing our streams, (Continued On Page Three)

WYLIE TO HEAD STATE CHAMBER

Bloomington Manufacturer Elected President Of Commerce Group

Indianapolis.—David G. Wylie of Bloomington, was elected president of the Indiana State Chamber of Commerce to succeed James F. Carroll, Indianapolis, during the annual meeting of the state-wide business organization held at the Murat Temple, Friday morning.

Mr. Wylie is president of the Bloomington Limestone Corporation. He has been active in State Chamber work for a number of years and has served as a vice-president of the organization for the past two years. He is well known throughout the state and is the president of the Indiana University School of Business Administration Alumni Association.

Mr. Carroll is a former president of the Indiana Bell Telephone Co. He was re-elected in 1946 for a second term as head of the State Chamber.

Other officers elected to govern the State Chamber during the coming year are: S. M. Jenks, general superintendent, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp., Gary; C. Harvey Bradley, president, W. J. Holdway & Co., Indianapolis; and C. A. Michel, general manager, Guide Lamp Div. G. M. C. Anderson; vice-presidents, and Harvey Reid, president Indianapolis Railways, Inc., Indianapolis; treasurer.

MUNCIE GAMING HEARINGS DEC. 1

One Defendant Requests Change Of Venue When Case II Called

Jury trials beginning December 1, have been set for 30 defendants charged with violation of anti-gambling laws by sale of tip book tickets.

Judge Joseph H. Davis set the date for beginning the trials Saturday at a mass arraignment in Delaware Circuit Court after overruling defense motions to have the charges quashed.

Pleas of innocent were entered by 29 of the defendants and Judge Davis issued a bench warrant for arrest of the 30th Mike Marvin, Muncie, who failed to appear. All the defendants have been free on bonds of \$500 each.

The quash motions contended the affidavits were improperly prepared. In overruling them, Judge Davis said he had "every confidence" that Prosecutor Ralph E. Rector had conformed to legal requirements in preparing the affidavits and that if minor errors were found they would be corrected as the cases came to trial. Judge Davis ordered all the defendants to appear at the trial. (Continued On Page Three)

MAYORS DEMAND SHARE IN TAX

Cities Are Not Receiving Fair Proportion From The State

Representatives of the Indiana Municipal League today told the Governor's Tax Study Commission that the 535 cities and towns are entitled to a larger share of state-collected taxes because most of them are paid in urban areas.

Mayor W. Vincent Youkey, of Crown Point, league executive secretary, proposed that cities and towns share in the new cigarette tax which may raise \$12,000,000 a year and that a larger cut in the gasoline tax be returned to municipalities.

Mayor Kenneth Dempsey, of South Bend, denied that the cities "are coming to the state with a tin cup" and added that the state had piled additional obligations on municipalities without giving them opportunity to meet the new financial outlay.

"The state should keep its hands out of the pocketbooks of the cities," Mayor Youkey asserted. "Unless that is done, the Mayors might as well resign and let the state take over the job of running the cities."

The Tax Study Commission is reviewing the over-all tax picture in the state and under a 1947 law is to report its findings to the Governor before the end of next year.

Truman Is Favorite Of Editors For President

SLOTS REMOVED FROM ALL CLUBS

Latest Development In Campaign By Ministers To Clean-Up City

The latest development in the ministerial clean-up is the moving out of sight of all slot machines that have been in operation in the various fraternal organizations and union halls and clubs of Muncie.

It is claimed the "take" from these one-arm bandits amounts into the thousands weekly. Many of these machines are not owned by the local organizations themselves but are owned by out of town concerns, and only a small percentage is actually retained by the lodges or clubs.

The slot machine racket is bad enough when the fraternal or other organization actually owns the machines and is able to keep all the "take," but if most of the money is going out of town, there is little or no excuse for their existence.

Indianapolis attorney Russell Dean, who formerly served Marion County as deputy prosecutor, is here in Muncie in behalf of the ministers who are interested in a clean-up of the city. He is working with Prosecutor Rector and his deputy, James Draper. These three attorneys held a conference yesterday relative to the disposition of the charges against the fifty or more alleged law violators who have been arrested on various charges in connection with the clean-up.

Attorneys for the defendants asked for a change of judge after their clients motion to quash had been overruled. Judge Davis named John W. Macey of Winchester, Bryon G. Jenkins of Portland, and John H. Morris of New Castle as judges from adjoining counties from which the defendants could make a choice.

Although it is too early to draw state-by-state pictures, tabulation of ballots on a sectional basis shows definite trends. The following sectional highlights are significant:

New England: Stassen, with 53 per cent personal-choice support, is far and away the most popular candidate among New England publishers, yet 33 per cent of them think Taft will be nominated. The same percentage picks Truman for election. Not a single New England publisher believes Stassen can be elected.

Middle Eastern States: Forty-one per cent of all ballots are returned from these states. Truman is personal-choice candidate of 34 per cent while Stassen, making great inroads in a normally Dewey territory, ties the New York governor. Each is favored by 20 per cent. But the editors think

"We need the firm sure hand of youth. We need the strength and energy of youth. We need the faith and courage of youth."

Young Democrats at Cleveland, assembled from the farthest corners of the nation, answered the President's plea and stepped forward to assume their mantle of leadership. Their calm, steady action indicates the sort of future their coolness and courage will bring to America.

This quality of political leadership was demonstrated by hundreds of young people who attended the first post war convention of the Young Democratic clubs of America.

In July, returning President Joe C. Carr of Nashville, Tenn., had called upon young people to:

"Step forward and assume the leadership necessary for the solution of the vital problem of winning the peace!"

Carr asked for younger leadership pointing out that World War II had prevented many millions of young men and women from participating in politics.

The response was immediate! Young Democrats all over the nation began to think and to work to provide a practical basis for discussion of the problems that face the country. The Young Democratic national committee declared:

"The Democratic party is the party of action. . . it has always fought for the interest of all the people. . . It has always marched forward, meeting new problems. . . To enlist the faith and energy of youth. . . we must continue to have a positive program that will carry us forward toward peace in the world and toward a stronger and healthier nation at home."

Then they enunciated a positive program for young people. They asked Congress for action in the interests of all the people.

As the time for convention neared, the results of this thinking, this spiritual desire of youth to move forward in the service of the nation became evident.

From California came a de-

Stassen is Second Choice In Poll Taken By Publishers Auxiliary But Not Choice for GOP Nomination — Truman's Strength Strongest In Middle Eastern States.

Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota continues to lead all presidential aspirants except Pres. Harry S. Truman as the personal-choice candidate of country weekly editors for election next November as the Publishers Auxiliary's straw poll goes into its second week.

Results tabulated to date cover 36 per cent of the 500 ballots mailed.

Stassen receives the personal-choice support of 22 per cent of the editors against 23 per cent for President Truman. Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York stands third with 15 per cent and Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio, fourth with 11 per cent.

But when they forecast the Republican nomination, 26 per cent of the editors pick Dewey and only 6 per cent put their money on Stassen. Taft gets 24 per cent and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, 17 per cent.

President Truman is conceded no opposition for Democratic nomination.

For election, 36 per cent of the editors pick Truman. Dewey is second with 22 per cent, Eisenhower third with 13 per cent and Taft fourth with 11 per cent. Stassen draws only 5 per cent and another 11 per cent register no choice.

The strong personal support for Stassen and the tremendous drop in his chances when nomination and election are considered is probably the most interesting fact of The Auxiliary's poll.

Editors from every section of each state are cooperating, stating not only their personal choices for the presidency but—more important—reporting on the consensus within their own communities regarding state delegation pledges, sentiment regarding ultimate nominations by each party and their opinions regarding outcome of the election.

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Virility Of the Two-Party System

Recent elections in the United States, through the nation as well as locally, have shown the wisdom in the old French adage—"Plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose."

The more times or situations or political conditions change, the more we witness repetitions of past occurrences—repetitions with variations, of course.

And always there is additional proof that, no matter what the "experts" say about the lack of vitality or the bleak future of either of America's major parties, those parties swing back into the saddle time and again—after being bested in previous encounters.

When Theodore Roosevelt and his Bull Moose followers split off from the Republicans in 1912, there were persons who surmised that the GOP was "through."

Yet eight years later, the same GOP administered such a wallop to the Democrats that the latter's day was "over"—never to return.

In 1928, when Herbert Hoover ran against the late Alfred E. Smith, the Republican party seemed invincible.

It had weathered the storm that came in the wake of the Harding scandals, had prospered with Calvin Coolidge at the helm, and then won overwhelmingly against the gallant and popular Smith.

But in 1932 the tables were turned, and in the three succeeding national elections the Democratic Party was consistently victorious.

One year ago, the Republicans gained control of both houses of Congress. The decline of the Democracy was widely heralded. It was even proposed that President Truman resign in favor of Sen. Vandenberg or Rep. Martin.

Now, however, the "moribund" Democracy displays newfound vigor. In Kentucky, it elects its candidate for governor—whereas four years ago a Republican won.

In Indiana, Fort Wayne included, citizens swept Democratic mayors into power in communities formerly dominated by Republicans.

Concurrently, President Truman's stock stays at a rather high level, according to public opinion polls. National Republican leaders, formerly convinced of easy victory in 1948, discover that they have lost prestige during the last 12 months—and bestir themselves into new activity.

So the pendulum swings. As has been true for many decades, both political parties possess elements of virility and can come back, even when the fates seem inexorable.

Dewey will be nominated, both Dewey and Truman are picked by 31 per cent to be elected.

Southeastern States: In strong Democratic territory Truman is the personal-choice candidate of 56 per cent. Although it will do him no particular good, Stassen is the favorite of 24 per cent while each of four other GOP candidates picks up 4 per cent support. For election, 68 per cent pick Truman. Not a single editor chooses Stassen.

(Continued On Page Three)

TEACHERS TO BE AT BALL STATE

Secondary Group Will Hear Dean Of Ohio University

Dr. Evan R. Collins, dean of the College of Education at Ohio University, will be the principal speaker on Second Education Day Saturday, Nov. 22, at Ball State Teachers College.

The conference, which will be held in the Burriss Laboratory School, is under the direction of Dr. John M. Shales, of the Department of Education. More than 300 high school teachers are expected.

Registration will be held at 9 a. m. in Burriss School. Observation of classes is scheduled from 9:35 to 11:30 o'clock, followed by a discussion of classes observed, with the teachers who taught the classes. Principals will discuss problems with Dr. Earl Johnson, principal of Burriss School, presiding.

From noon to 1:30 p. m. there will be a meeting of the group leaders for the afternoon session, which will follow the address by Dr. Collins. Topics to be discussed in the afternoon include problems of teaching in the various subject matter fields; problems of the beginning high school teacher, high school library problems, problems of guidance and counseling, high school radio production, problems of directors of audio-visual instructional materials, student council problems, high school publications and what revision is needed in the junior high school curriculum.

THE POST-DEMOCRAT

A Democratic weekly newspaper representing the Democrats of Muncie, Delaware County and the 10th Congressional District. The only Democratic Newspaper in Delaware County.

Entered as second class matter January 15, 1921, at the Post Office at Muncie, Indiana, under Act of March 3, 1879.

PRICE 5 CENTS—\$1.50 A YEAR

MRS. GEO. R. DALE, Publisher
916 West Main Street

Muncie, Indiana, Friday, November 21, 1947.

Look To Congress

As Congress convenes in special session citizens of the United States have a vital interest at stake—the matter of taking effective steps to halt the commodity price spiral that has followed an experience with Republican decontrol policies.

Everyone is aware that prices still are on the increase and that Europe constantly is growing hungrier. In almost every quarter it is agreed that if present conditions continue, the average American wage-earner or salaried worker faces a European diet.

For years the American citizen has heard the voices of reactionary Republican leaders crying out against socialism, radicalism, regimentation and bureaucracy. These words were used as epithets to smear everything designed to benefit the average citizen—the "little fellow" such as social security, farm security, rural electrification, flood control, public housing, public health, minimum wage legislation and price control.

Very often, in their viciousness, these critics have even shrieked of communism lurking in the hot lunch program for public school children and adequate pay for public school teachers.

But notwithstanding their bitter criticism, they have failed to come forward with a program. Repeal all humane legislation, they demanded, and permit free enterprise to enrich us and the law of supply and demand protect us.

These are the same leaders who led the nation into the inflation and the depression which followed World War I.

Now, they are offering more inflation and a bigger depression.

Our Tactics in the U. N.

As the General Assembly session goes into the home stretch at Lake Success, it is worth checking up on the program which the American delegation set for itself at the beginning.

The general purpose of this program was to put the Russians on the spot before world opinion, and to circumvent their exercise of the veto.

In the Security Council, Russia had vetoed our proposal of a Greek border commission to report any further aid to guerrillas from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria or Albania. So we proposed that the Assembly set up a commission. Under pressure from the middle powers, we abandoned our demand that the Russian satellites be branded as "aggressors." We finally got the commission. But it has no power save to report, and Greece's neighbors indicate that they will not permit it to cross their borders.

Because we had been unable to agree with Russia on Korea, we asked the Assembly to propose a solution—this despite our own frequent contentions that the U. N. is not designed to make the peace treaties. The Russians embarrassed us with a demand that both sides end the Korean occupation by Jan. 1. We countered with a proposal that the Assembly send a commission to Korea, to arrange for elections. This the Assembly voted. But if Russia excludes the commission from her zone, as she threatens to do, what will be gained?

In another effort to chastise Russia, we opposed the election of the Ukraine to the Security Council. We could not, however, swing the election of India instead. So the Ukraine has finally been elected. What was gained by a petty maneuver to deprive Russia of the single supporting vote she has had against the eight which usually support us?

Finally, we proposed the creation of a "little assembly"—a continuing organ of the Assembly, which will sit the year around, as the Security Council does. The idea was that if issues come to a stalemate in the council, they can be switched to the little assembly. But the latter body cannot act, it can only recommend. And if Russia and her satellites boycott it, as they threaten to do, its recommendations will lack substance. What has been gained?

Each one of these American proposals, in itself, had some merit. Taken together, they did dramatize Russia's opposition to our point of view and the large degree of support which our point of view can command.

On the other hand, we have not succeeded in circumventing Russia's use of the veto. If she can't veto, she can boycott. There is no evidence, either, that our tactics have brought any closer an agreement on basic issues. It is the lack of what agreement which is responsible for the present impasse.

Perhaps the lesson is that there is just no way of avoiding the necessity of a big-power settlement. If that settlement cannot be reached by given-and-take outside the U. N., it cannot be reached within the U. N.—Chicago Sun.

Facts On Taxes

Republican demagoguery concerning taxes, the cost of government and their relation to inflation must not be allowed to obscure the true facts and confuse the public.

Typical of the Republican strategy of putting political lies ahead of the nation's welfare is this gem of untruth by a leading Republican:

"Remember that the dollar you pay in taxes produces mostly government red tape

and jobs for bureaucrats."

Here are the plain, unvarnished facts about federal expenditures which give the lie to the shabby, irresponsible Republican campaign of untruths.

Estimated federal expenditures for this year are \$37 billion. This is four times the budget in 1939.

But what the Republicans fail to mention is that five items, all of them related to the war, account for virtually all of this increase.

These items are: (1) National Defense, (2) Services to Veterans, (3) Interest on the Public Debt, (4) International Relations and Assistance, (5) Tax Refunds.

These five items account for 79 per cent of this year's budget. In 1939 they were only 29 per cent of the budget.

Excluding these five items, the federal government will spend this year only \$7.6 billion on other activities. That is only 21 per cent of the total budget. In 1939 \$6.4 billion was spent on the same activities.

Thus, despite rising prices, the government is spending only \$1.2 billion more on non-war activities today than in 1939.

And some of this increase is caused by such programs as the development and control of atomic energy. This cost the government nothing in 1939, but this year will cost \$400 million. Would the Republicans cut this down?

Roads and hospitals will account for another large portion of the \$1.2 billion increase. Are the Republicans against those?

National defense costs us nearly 10 times what it did in 1939. Would the Republicans cut our strength to the 1939 levels?

In 1939 there were 4 million veterans. Today there are 18 million. Veterans' care has risen from \$559 million in 1939 to 75 billion this year. Do the Republicans want to cut this back to 1939 levels?

Four-fifths of the public debt was the result of the war. Do the Republicans propose that we welch on the debt?

Now about those bureaucrats. Less than \$5 billion, or only 13 per cent of the budget this year goes for salaries of government workers.

Furthermore, half of these so-called bureaucrats work in navy yards, arsenals, research laboratories as contract employees. Another 450,000 deliver the mail. Do the Republicans propose to fire all these so-called bureaucrats?

Gates 'Kids' Farmers

Hoosier farmers, meeting in Indianapolis for the annual state convention of the Indiana Farm Bureau, must have wondered whether Governor Ralph Gates, in addressing the convention, expected them to take his statements with the proverbial grain of salt.

"Custodians of Democracy," Governor Gates shouted at the farmers and went on at great length to tell them how important their vocation is, how they have always been willing and able to meet the nation's demands for food production and other such laudatory phrases.

Those farmers, representing a mass of the best in Indiana, were fully aware of what Governor Gates and his Republican party have done for, or rather against them, since the G.O.P. has had legislative power in the state and nation. They are aware that Governor Gates and his party have hollered "cut it" at almost every appropriation recommendation for farm benefits and farm security.

Their important soil conservation program, the school lunch program and, in fact, every Department of Agriculture service to the farmer and his family, have been greedily scanned by the Republican-controlled Congress to determine whether the farmer can "take another rap."

The services of Governor Gates, or any other self-appointed Republican spokesman, are not needed to tell the farmer what that party has "done for him."

The farmer knows, without a waste of oratory, what the Republican party has "done him for."

Farmers Back Democrats

Worried by personal dangers in the high cost of living and cold-shouldered by the Republican Congress, the American farmer is now "going steady" with the Democratic party, Secretary of Agriculture Clinton P. Anderson told delegates to the Young Democratic Clubs of America at their convention in Cleveland last night.

"This is an affair of the heart," he said, "and the farmer has learned not only that the Democratic party's heart is in the right place but also that there's room in it for the little guy who merely wants to make a home and keep it."

Farmers know from experience, Secretary Anderson said, that whenever prices get out of hand, the farmer eventually gets hurt. When the downturn comes, he stated, the prices farmers receive go down faster and farther than the prices they pay. That happened, he recalled, in 1920-21 and 1929-32, and to a lesser extent in the recession of 1937-38. In the worst of those periods, 1929-32, prices for farm products dropped off 62 percent while prices of goods farmers buy fell only 32 percent.

"The farmer may get an apparent advantage in boom times," the Secretary said, "but even now with farm income at a record high level, two-thirds of the farmers say they are making no more money than a year ago. The Fortune Poll conducted by Elmo Roper shows that 27 percent of the farmers say they are making less money than last year; 28 percent say they are making more, and 41 percent say they are making about the same as a year ago. Thirteen percent said they are actually worth less money now than a year ago, and 45 percent said there hasn't been any change in their net worth."

"Thus, most farmers feel no advantage from rising prices, and many feel a disadvantage.

Their feelings of disadvantage, of course, are in keeping with certain economic statistics: Per capita net income from farming in 1946 was only \$620 a year, compared with \$1,326 for nonfarm people; for 1947 the figures are roughly \$100 greater for farm people and \$150 greater for nonfarm people. Farm people comprise about a fifth of the national population and they receive about a tenth of the national income. Moreover, a study of cost of living statistics indicates that food, clothing, and house furnishings bought by farmers have gone up in the price more than similar items purchased by city people."

G. O. P. High Prices

Republican high prices are delivering a serious blow to the health of the nation's children.

The school lunch program is the only effective program now in operation to meet the diet deficiencies of thousands and thousands of the nation's young people.

Selective Service records showed nearly half of all registrants suffered ailments directly traceable to not getting the right food, a situation the lunch program is combating.

But the Republican-controlled Congress slashed the school lunch program to provide balanced, hot meals for needy school children, either free of charge or at prices within the reach of low-income families.

Then came Republican inflation. Food prices for school lunches rose 40 per cent. This forced another drastic cut in the planned expansion of school lunch service.

So serious has this school lunch situation become that the National Council of Parents and Teachers is now carrying on a survey to determine the extent of the damage to child health. The survey will reveal such situations as these:

In Detroit, Michigan, the cost of school lunches has risen twice since the removal of price controls. Last spring the price rose from 30 cents to 23 cents. Immediately the number of children being fed dropped by 20 percent.

Today the price is up to 26 cents and another drop of 20 per cent in the number of children being fed has taken place.

Priced out of the hot meal program are the children of low income families.

L. A. Wiles, Director of the Budget and Luncheon Division of the Detroit Public School System, said:

"I am deeply concerned that the recent increase in the cost of school lunches would make it impossible for thousands of school children to afford a hot noon day meal."

The story of school lunches in Chicago is equally dismal.

"Win in 1948"

Under the caption, "We Will Win in 48," the Cannelton News sizes up well the trend of voter reaction in Indiana.

"It may be a long way off until the state and national election of 1948," the editorial states, "but the Democratic party has the edge on the outcome of these elections and the edge will continue to grow until the final count is made and the state and nation will walk along in a victory for the Democrats."

"It is hard to say just who will be our candidate for Vice-President, but Harry S. Truman is par-excellence to continue in his present job as President of the United States."

"The State of Indiana is due for a rejuvenation by the Democrats and it will get it with the election of a Democrat Governor and entire state ticket. There will be a lot of grooming and the Democratic party will come to the rescue of a state that is definitely due for a cleanup."

"The Republicans have tried, they say they have, but they have failed. Failed everybody but their own boys. The 'Wonder Men' have proved their strength in the Indianapolis election. Even the 'stumping' of Governor Gates and other top-ranking Republicans failed to impress Indianapolis voters with their mayor's race. If they can't convince the home folks how can they expect to make an impression with the state-wide voters who already have HAD ENOUGH?"

The sooner the voters of Indiana realize that we have had a government in Indiana 'by Gates and FOR Gates,' the sooner they will earnestly await their chance to throw him and his kind out of the State House, lock, stock and barrel."

Danger of Two Worlds

Every so often some speaker tells us that the world is in need of a great moral revival. With that we agree.

It takes a deep moral sense to control such things as atomic energy and other scientific knowledge which may be used for good or for evil.

Science has run ahead of our development in political, social and moral lines and the situation is packed with explosives.

Perhaps some day we shall be able to apply the methods of science to Government, but the common fear is that we shall not arrive at that day in time.

Tragic, too, is the fact that the world is divided into two schools of thought. One believes in freedom for the individual and the other in totalitarianism.

No matter how high the principles which may obtain in the United States, Russia will not go along with us.

The dream of one world in the moral and political sense has vanished, at least for the present. Two worlds are dangerous.

For the first time in history, the world is one physically, because of advances in methods of transportation. That is why we say that science has outrun statesmanship and social mortality.

Much as the Western Europeans have suffered already, they would suffer a thousand

times more under the police state of communism. And yet they cannot be saved from it unless they have the will to be saved. — Ft. Wayne Journal-Gazette.

Courage In the Message

It was a courageous message that President Truman delivered to Congress Monday. In his request for authority to reimpose wage and price controls and rationing where needed, he was going against the generally accepted standard of "smart politics."

Maybe the President's course will turn out to be smart politics in the end—a resolute pursuit of the general welfare without regard to group pressures often does—but many of his advisers must have warned that he was taking a political risk to propose resumption of economic controls which Congress killed last year.

It would have been easy to temporize and straddle, as Mr. Truman himself has seemed to do from time to time. But yesterday he chose to go straight down the line chalked out by the realities of inflation that are now upon us, and by the need for a heroic effort to save Europe from economic disaster.

If we are willing to face the facts of both the domestic and the European situation, it is impossible to avoid the conclusion that price controls and rationing MAY be needed.

Nobody, we think, wants the return of economic controls for their own sake. Certainly Mr. Truman doesn't. He himself, indeed, prematurely ended many controls, and only learned his mistake when the damage had been done, as in the case of the housing shortage.

So the President can match his record on the free economy against anybody's. The talk we shall hear about an alleged desire to fasten economic slavery upon the country can be discounted in advance. Mr. Truman asks for authority to impose controls only because he is convinced that the alternative would be worse.

Some will no doubt seek comfort in the idea that the way to avoid the necessity for controls is to reject the European recovery program. But it is not at all certain that this would relieve inflationary pressure, even if we could thus lightly dispose of our world responsibilities. We have had a lot of inflation without a Marshall Plan, and we could have still more without it. And if we are going to have more, we can be sure that a crash must follow the boom as day follows night.

The willingness to impose controls can itself prove a powerful factor in making controls unnecessary. A boom feeds on the expectation of perpetuity. When you declare in advance that it is going to be stopped, you remove some of the elements that generate the boom.

On the other hand, as Mr. Truman said, "If we fail to prepare and disaster results from our unpreparedness, we will have gambled with our national safety—and lost."

If Congress under Republican leadership chooses to take the gamble, then it must be prepared to assume responsibility for the results if the gamble fails. Before the Republican leaders take that risk, we hope they will reflect that it is other people's welfare they are playing with. We hope they will also reflect upon the consequences which are visible today of their decision to sabotage price control in 1946.—Chicago Sun.

Emergency Aid To Europe

In the excitement which followed President Truman's proposals to curb inflation in the United States, his formal request to Congress for \$597,000,000 of stop-gap aid to France, Italy and Austria during the next four and one-half months was almost overlooked.

There were two reasons for this. There was nothing new in the proposal and it is not a highly controversial matter. Informed news sources take for granted that the amount, or something like it, will be voted.

Republican leaders, as well as Democratic, are for that measure.

Mr. Truman asked \$42,000,000 for Austria, \$227,000,000 for Italy and \$326,000,000 for France. Concerning these nations he said:

"They must be helped if their peoples are to survive the coming winter, and if their political and economic systems are not to disintegrate."

"Exceedingly bad weather has brought on crop failures and fuel shortages and has caused intense suffering. The food and fuel stocks of these countries are now near the vanishing point. Their people are in a dangerously weakened position, due to years of short rations. Additional medical supplies and facilities are urgently necessary."

"If the Western European nations should collapse this winter, as a result of our failure to bridge the gap between their resources and their needs, there would be no chance for them—or for us—to look forward to their economic recovery."

He said he would shortly submit to Congress his recommendations concerning the long-range European recovery program.

Few informed people doubt that the present Winter will be a crucial one for France, Italy and Austria. If they get through it, as they should with our aid, it may prove a turning point for the better, especially for France and Italy.

Given a good summer season France normally can produce most of the food she requires. Last summer the crop failure caused by drought hit her hard.

When the appropriation to implement the Marshall plan—the long range program—comes to debate in Congress there will be a hot fight over the amount to be spent and how it is to be spent. The Republicans will try to write in a number of provisos and probably will succeed in part. But in the end the Marshall plan will become law in some form.—Ft. Wayne Journal Gazette.

★ PRINCIPLE No. 4

To preserve the memories and incidents of our association in the Great Wars

—From the Preamble to the Constitution of The American Legion



Honorable, armed service to their country, in time of war, formed the basis for memorable incidents in which World War I and II veterans take just pride. In countless thousands of meetings every year members of the Legion are giving expression to this principle. If you are eligible—join. It's a privilege that can't be purchased.

IT IS HARDLY possible that we could ever forget them. Whether we served on foreign soil or remained in camp here at home the incidents and memories of service life are very much a part of our living and thinking. The extent and variety of our war experience determine the richness of our present memories. Those who have seen patients in veterans' hospitals know the strength of this appeal. The mem-

ories and incidents of wartime are often the topic of conversation among those now hospitalized for disabilities incurred in battle. To those permanently disabled the war will never be over. Our war memories remind us that the first duty of the Legion is to be continuously alert in helping these unfortunate comrades secure the medical care and compensation to which they are entitled.

TRAFFIC SLIP BACKFIRES ON BUSINESS DEAL

Austin, Tex.—One Austin firm is definitely annoyed at a policeman who cost the company \$3,000 in a business deal.

An out-of-town prospect told the traffic bureau he had just placed an order with the firm. He walked out to his car, where he found a pink parking ticket. He turned around and cancelled the order. He was going to

San Antonio, he said, "where they don't give me tickets."

FISH COME FIRST

Salem, Ore.—Thar's gold in them hills, but F. A. Douty of Portland, Ore., doesn't have permission to get it out. The state land board turned down Douty's application to dredge for gold in the Rogue River because, the board contended, it would harm fish and scenery.

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Legal Notice

NOTICE OF FINAL SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE

No. 9247.
Notice is hereby given, that the Administrator of the Estate of Edward O. Neely deceased, has filed his account for final settlement of said estate.
All persons interested in said estate are hereby notified to appear in the Delaware Circuit Court held at Muncie, Indiana, on Monday the 8th day of December 1947, being the 8th day of the regular September Term of said Court, and show cause why said account should not be approved.
The heirs of said decedent, and all others interested, are also required to appear in said Court on said day, and make proof of their heirship, or claim to any part of said estate.
Corbett McClellan, Administrator
McClellan & McClellan, Attys.
Attest: Jesse E. Greene, Clerk.

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

No. 47-693
State of Indiana, Delaware County, ss: Bertha L. Sulten
Lannie W. Sulten
In the Delaware Circuit Court.
September Term, 1947
Complaint: Divorce.
Notice is hereby given the said defendant Lannie W. Sulten, that the plaintiff has filed her complaint herein, together with an affidavit that the said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless he be and appear on Thursday the 15th day of January 1948 the 15th day of the next term of said Court, to be held on the first Monday in January A. D. 1948 at the Court House in the City of Muncie, Indiana, in said County and State, the said cause will be heard and determined in his absence.
WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie this 13th day of October A. D. 1947.
Jesse E. Greene, Clerk
Paul Mendenhall, Plaintiff's Attorney.

Legal Notice

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENTS

No. 11728-S
State of Indiana, Delaware County, ss: Edward Clinton Emmons
In the Delaware Superior Court.
September Term, 1947
Complaint: Divorce.
Notice is hereby given the said defendant, Eunice Catherine Emmons, that the plaintiff has filed his complaint herein, together with an affidavit that the said defendant is not a resident of the State of Indiana, and that unless she be and appear on Monday the 12th day of January 1948 the 1st day of the next term of said Court, to be held on the second Monday in January A. D. 1948, at the Court House in the City of Muncie, Indiana, in said County and State, the said cause will be heard and determined in her absence.
WITNESS, the Clerk and the Seal of said Court, affixed at the City of Muncie this 12th day of November A. D. 1947.
Jesse E. Greene, Clerk
Pieroni, Pieroni & Hyne, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Legal Notice

STOKER CONTRACTORS

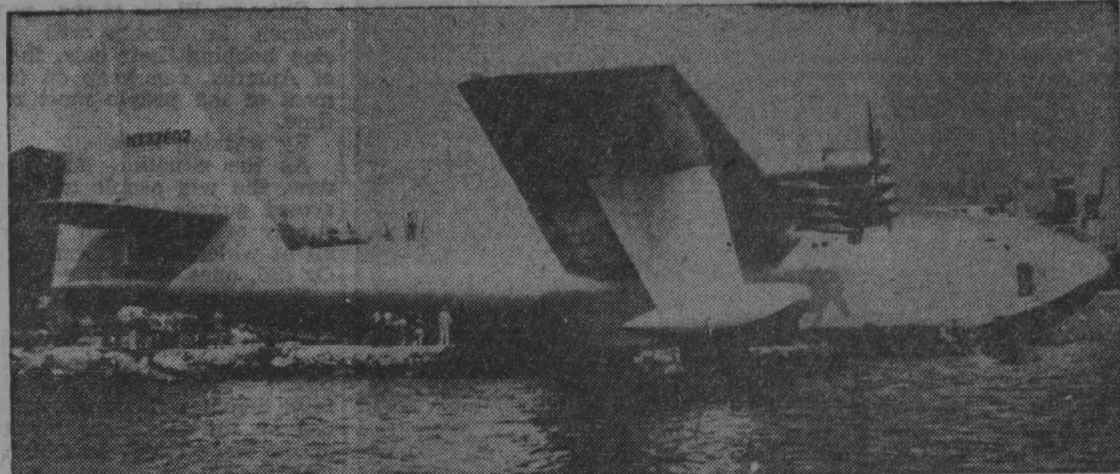
"Specifications are on file in the Research Office Central High School, for the purchase of a new stoker for Jefferson School, Muncie, Indiana, and may be had by anyone wishing to bid on it. Bids are due December 15, 1947."
BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES
William T. Hammond, President
John C. Banta, Treasurer
Norman K. Durum, Secretary
Roscoe D. Shaffer, Supt.
PDI—Nov. 14-21-28

Legal Notice

DALE LEGAL NOTICE Boney

Notice is hereby given of the passage of the following Ordinance, to-wit: AN ORDINANCE CONCERNING ELECTRICIANS AND WIRING, PROVIDING PENALTIES FOR VIOLATION, AND REPEALING ALL ORDINANCES IN CONFLICT THEREWITH.
BE IT ORDAINED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF MUNCIE, INDIANA:
SECTION 1. Definitions:—Wiring: For the purpose of this ordinance, wiring is the art and science of installing in buildings, wires, conduits, apparatus, fixtures or other appliances for carrying or using electricity for light, heat or power purposes.
Electrician: For the purpose of this ordinance "Electrician" means a person, firm or corporation engaged in wiring, installing and maintaining electrical devices and electrical material in buildings in the City of Muncie, Indiana. A Journeyman Electrician is one who is employed by a licensed Master Electrician or Electrical Contractor.
SECTION 2. Electrical Permit: Before any electrical work shall be commenced in any residence, building, or structure of any kind or on any lot or premises in the City of Muncie, Indiana, plans and specifications thereof shall be filed with the Building Commissioner, and it shall be the duty of the Building Commissioner, after approval of the plans and specifications, to issue a permit for the proposed installation of electricity by the property owner or above designated and thereupon such Commissioner shall visit said premises and after inspection of the methods, plans and specifications of the owner shall reduce the same to writing and the Building Commissioner shall endorse approval thereon. After the approval of such plans and specifications, methods or proposal, a permit to do such wiring work shall be obtained from the Building Commissioner of the City of Muncie, Indiana.
SECTION 3. Application for Wiring Permits: No application for a permit to do such electrical work shall be approved by the Building Commissioner unless the person or persons, firm or corporation making such application agrees to do all work for which such permit is granted in accordance with the provisions of this ordinance, and the approval of the Building Commissioner.
SECTION 4. Approval of Plans and Specifications: Approval of all plans and specifications by Building Commissioner shall not guarantee any person, firm, or corporation that the approved plans and specifications are in exact accordance with this ordinance, and no errors or omissions found later by the applicant shall be the responsibility of the Building Commissioner.
SECTION 5. Permit Fees:—The permit fees for the installation and inspection or reinspection of wiring shall be as set out in the Building Code of the City of Muncie, Indiana, as adopted and approved by the Common Council of the City of Muncie, Indiana, on the 15th day of March 1929.
SECTION 6. Revocation of Wiring Permits: Should the Building Commissioner become convinced that the work called for in the wiring permit is not proceeding according to plans and specifications upon which the permit was issued, it shall be his duty to notify in writing the owners of the property involved, or his agent, and the electrical contractor installing the work, that the work is being done in violation of the approval, permit or ordinance and if such work is not corrected as required, the permit shall be revoked.
SECTION 7. Notice of Revocation: Such revocation of a wiring permit shall be by letter to the applicant of the ad-

World's Largest Seaplane



TERMINAL ISLAND, CALIF. — (Soundphoto) — The Hercules appears above as it was launched recently. The giant of the water and skies, designed to carry 700 soldiers, created congressionalroversy.

SECTION 23. Severability: In the event any section or sections or parts thereof of this ordinance shall be declared unconstitutional or invalid, such decision shall in no sense invalidate any other section or sections or parts thereof of this ordinance.

SECTION 24. All ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 25. Penalties: It shall be unlawful for any person to follow the occupation of an electrician within the City of Muncie, Indiana, or to do any electrical work for hire within said City of Muncie, Indiana, without first having complied with the provisions of this ordinance, or of failing to comply with any of the provisions of any section, or any clause of this ordinance, or of failing to comply with any of the requirements thereof, or of assisting in any such violation or non-compliance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or less than five dollars (\$5.00) or imprisoned not more than six (6) months, or both, at the discretion of the court. Any person, persons, firm or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of any section, or any clause of this ordinance, or of failing to comply with any of the requirements thereof, or of assisting in any such violation or non-compliance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00) or less than five dollars (\$5.00) or imprisoned not more than six (6) months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SECTION 26. This ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and publication as provided by law.
J. W. ALLEN
President of the Common Council of the City of Muncie, Indiana
J. KENNETH FOSTER
City Clerk
Approved and signed by me this 8th day of September 1947.
JOHN C. HAMPTON
Mayor of City of Muncie, Indiana

ATTEST:
J. Kenneth Foster
City Clerk
Presented by me to the Mayor of the City of Muncie, Indiana, for his approval and signature this 8th day of September, 1947.
J. KENNETH FOSTER
City Clerk
Approved and signed by me this 8th day of September 1947.
JOHN C. HAMPTON
Mayor of City of Muncie, Indiana
ATTEST:
J. Kenneth Foster
City Clerk
IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the City of Muncie, Indiana, this 10th day of September 1947.
J. KENNETH FOSTER
City Clerk and Clerk of the City of Muncie, Indiana
(SEAL)
PDI—Nov. 21-28

2 APPOINTMENTS

(Continued From Page One)
January 1st when the new city administration will assume their duties to serve the citizens of Muncie.

TRUMAN IS

(Continued From Page One)
Southwestern States: Truman is personal-choice candidate of 39 per cent, followed by Dewey with 16 per cent. For election, 54 per cent pick Truman.
Central States: This is the home

LITTLE MOMENTS IN BIG LIVES



POWELL CROSLLEY, JR., PRESIDENT OF CROSLLEY RADIO CORPORATION, AT THE AGE OF THIRTEEN BOUGHT AN OLD BATTERY, A BATTERY FAN MOTOR AND SOME ODDS AND ENDS FOR \$2.00 AND BUILT A HORSELESS CARRIAGE OF HIS OWN.

pletion of our soil from erosion and sustained high yields of crops? Let us control our floods, expand our soil conservation programs, reseed the public range, produce and apply more fertilizer, irrigate and drain our land where needed. We Democrats have made great strides since 1933; we can achieve these goals, if we have the will and the vision—and I might add the Congress.

Some people, including those who think that America has quit developing, say that we are running out of iron ore and other important minerals. We at Interior know that this need not be so. We know that what is needed is not tears and lamentation, but work; we have not even fully explored our nation for minerals. We need to do this; and we need to spend some money for research on the utilization of our abundant stocks of low-grade ores. We know we can develop and use synthetics; we can make coal into gas and gasoline.

These are merely illustrative. We know how to provide an abundance—even a superabundance—of natural resource products. The question is not can we supply ourselves and our friends with what is needed for peace and prosperity, but will we. And this depends upon whether we in the Democratic party will again take the lead in ushering our people and our nation—and this time, the world—into a new era of development.

MUNCIE GAMING

(Continued From Page One)
tendants to appear in court December 1 and each day of court session thereafter until all have been tried.
One of the defendants, Fred Cramor, asked a special judge for his trial and Judge John W. Morris was named to preside when his case is called.
All the men to be tried are charged with sale of tip book tickets and some are charged also with keeping rooms for pool selling.

The affidavits are based on evidence collected by private detectives hired by a group of Muncie ministers who have been warning against alleged widespread gambling in the city.
President Truman in a message to the convention declared:
"... political activity is both a privilege and a duty... This presents a tremendous challenge to the Young Democratic clubs of America... yours is the privilege and the duty of rallying young persons to the battlefield of politics..."
Then the President pointed out some of the results of the war as it affected young people politically:
"48.2 per cent of the population, or nearly 69 million persons have had no previous adult experience with a peacetime economy... Nearly 45 per cent, or more than 63 million individuals have had no adult experience in a free market as it existed before the war... In 1939 there were 4 million veterans. Soon the total will be 20 million as the result of World War II..."
"The Young people who carried more than their share of the heavy burden of war must now shoulder the even heavier burden of winning the peace."

Texas Democrats Yearn for Veto

Austin, Tex. — Texas' usual battling delegation again may furnish a highlight for the Democratic National Convention in Philadelphia next summer. It would do so by deciding to fight for nomination of the candidates for president and vice president by two-thirds vote.

The split Texas delegation at the last convention in Chicago, with the state's 48 votes divided evenly between them, enlivened that session.
Gov. Beauford H. Jester of Texas, states-right advocate, is spearheading the movement to re-

store the two-thirds nomination rule under which the Democratic party operated for a full century. The Texas Democrats may not be satisfied with a compromise proposed by the Democratic executive committee.
The plan of the committee is to allow four extra convention votes to each state that voted Democratic in the last campaign, which would give Texas 52 in the next convention.

However, the increase for Texas and for the Southern states that nearly always go Democratic would be far from equaling the advantage they would have by restoration of the two-thirds rule. The two-thirds rule gave them a virtual veto power against a candidate distasteful to them.

Simply stated, the two-thirds rule meant that the party nominees had to get two-thirds of the convention vote. There have been varying rulings in past conventions about whether it means two-thirds of all convention votes or two-thirds of the delegates present and voting.

The rule was abolished in 1936 and majority nominations authorized.

Modern Dental Technique Revealed

Atlanta, Ga. — A technique by which abscessed and rotting teeth may be extracted, cleaned and rebuilt, and replaced in the mouth was disclosed today by an Atlanta dentist.

Dr. Stephen A. Ferlita, who has practiced here 21 years, has been performing the technique since last September. He believes it will largely do away with bridge-work in the near future.

The dentist said that after the operation, called re-implantation, there is no possibility of re-infection from the original trouble. "I can state that in any successful case of re-implantation, no focal infection is evident and the consequences of the former infection disappear," he asserted.

Most bridgework will be eliminated because the old tooth is re-implanted to remain in the solid and clean, Dr. Ferlita said. Thus the dentist does not have to swing false teeth from anchors on teeth on each side of the gap left by extraction.

Also eliminated would be the strain on the anchor teeth, to say nothing of the wagon-wheel-in-the-mouth feeling caused by some bridgework.

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Electrically



THERE'S a distant thrum of powerful motors... a flash of color... and around the bend and past cheering station crowds surges the General Motors "Train of Tomorrow" on its triumphal tour of America. Here is indeed the very ultimate in travel pleasure and convenience—high-lighted by the new Astra Dome observation sections atop the streamlined cars.
Within the Astra Dome itself there is another glimpse of tomorrow's better world. For now, up from the galley, comes food to surpass all past dining car performances.

Your mind leaps for words to describe it... "so flavorful, so eye-filling, so timed to the perfect turn." This is food prepared the all-electric way!

Electricity was specified to supply a battery of ranges, broilers, fry kettles and hot food table for the "Train of Tomorrow" dining car galley. Thus passengers were assured of fine food preparation and the train's chefs obtained a cooler, cleaner, roomier galley so three could do the work of five. Truly the "World of Tomorrow."

INDIANA GENERAL SERVICE DIVISION

of the INDIANA & MICHIGAN ELECTRIC COMPANY.



Casing the Capital

WASHINGTON has been overrun with tourists this summer, the greatest influx of visitors in history of the capital. Main points of interest in the metropolitan area, of course, are the capitol building, the White House and the Washington monument. The Smithsonian institute, the Lincoln memorial, the scores of other points of historical interest and the beautiful government buildings keep the sightseeing buses filled to capacity.

Out on Capitol Hill, within the three-and-a-half acre capitol building itself, tourists troop through the otherwise deserted grandeur, in groups and singly, many of them with the letter-perfect guides who

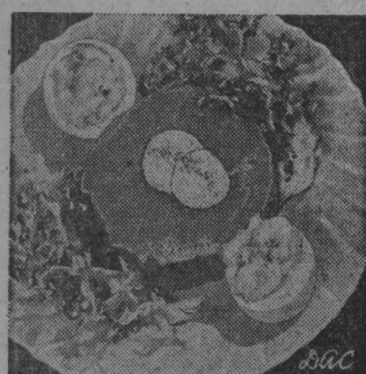
A Canny Trick For Tomato Aspic



OPEN an 18-oz. can of tomato juice. Soften 1 tbsp. plain gelatin in 1/2 cup of the tomato juice. Add 1 slice onion, 1 bay leaf, 3 peppercorns, 1 celery stalk top to remaining tomato juice; bring slowly to a boil; simmer 5 minutes. Strain. Add softened gelatin; stir until dissolved. Add 3/4 tsp. salt, 1/4 tsp. Worcestershire sauce, 1 tsp. lemon juice, 1/4 tsp. sugar. Cool, pour back into can. Chill until firm.



Dip bottom of the can of tomato juice aspic in hot water for a few seconds. Insert long bladed spatula or knife down into can between side of can and tomato aspic, running spatula around to loosen aspic. Slip aspic mold out of can onto board.



Slice aspic crosswise. Arrange on salad plates. Serve with greens or other salad accompaniments. Shown in photo are: tomato aspic slice with deviled egg halves, greens and salad dressing; YIELD: 6 servings.

Street Scene In New Japan

Tokyo. — The Japanese have stopped hissing. It has gone out of style.

On your first visit to Japan you look for this because you have always heard it described as a universal custom.

Now you watch and listen in vain for the sucking in of breath through the teeth. It was a mark of respect, the polite thing to do. Dietary changes may have something to do with abandoning the custom. It is said to have originated as a method of protecting the other fellow from the strong odor of pickled radishes. These were a common dish in the old days. It must have given off an odor stronger than garlic because the Japanese use lots of garlic, but the hissing has stopped.

Traffic moves on the left throughout Japan because the British were strong here when the arrival of the automobile made roads rules necessary.

But Japanese cities never numbered or named their streets and occasionally a through highway will be named for the city it leads

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

"Mortals and Immortals" was the subject of the Lesson-Sermon in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, on Sunday, November 16.

The Golden Text was: "He that loveth his life shall lose it; and he that hateth his life in this world shall keep it unto life eternal" (John 12:25).

Among the citations which comprised the Lesson-Sermon was the following from the Bible: "Then answered Jesus and said unto them, Verily, verily, I say unto you, The Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do; for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise. For as the Father raiseth up the dead, and quickeneth them; even so the Son quickeneth whom he will. Verily, verily, I say unto you, He that heareth my word, and believeth on him that sent me, hath everlasting life, and shall not come into condemnation; but is passed from death unto life" (John 5:19, 21, 24).

The Lesson-Sermon also included the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy: "The way through which immortality and life are learned is not ecclesiastical but Christian, not human but divine, not physical but metaphysical, not material but scientifically spiritual. Human philosophy, ethics, and superstition afford no demonstrable divine Principle by which mortals can escape from sin; yet to escape from sin, is what the Bible demands" (p. 98).

to. These are usually named for the kind of merchant or artisan who originally occupied the section, such as goldbeaters or silversmiths. By occidental methods, house numbering is odd too. Regardless of location, the first house built in the block is number one; the second is number two and so on. The postman remembers the numbers in his district but the stranger asks a cop.

There is a police booth almost every hundred yards all over Tokyo, a cubbyhole with a policeman inside and a red light hanging out front.

The Japanese who work long hours in the rice fields have marvelous spines. From dawn to dusk they stand in water over their shoes planting rice shoots, pulling weeds or agitating roots. They never squat for this work but take it bending over. Their upper bodies are horizontal. You see people carry heavy loads in that position too. In the bomb-scarred temple city of Kyoto an old man came down the street bent horizontal but without a load on his back. The American interpreter spoke to him and he came up perfectly erect.

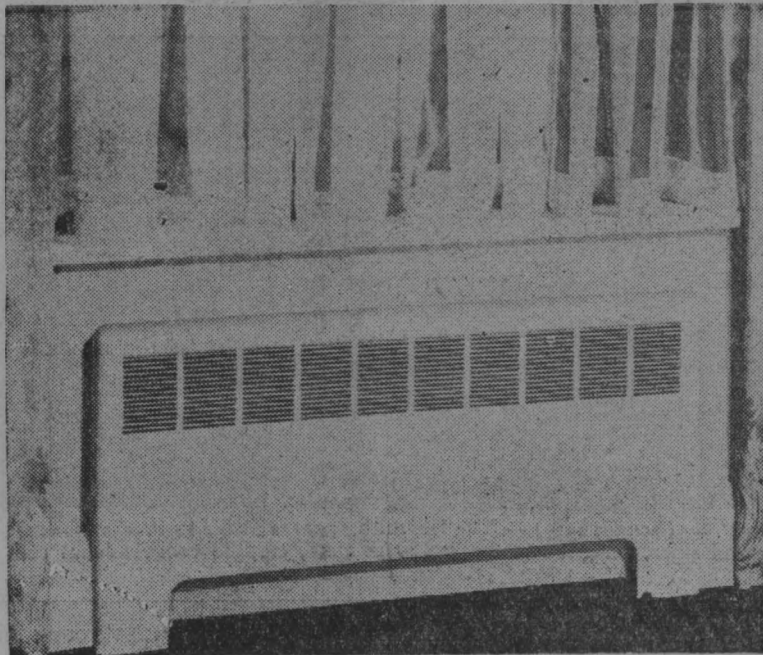
"The gentleman wants to know whether you walk bent over that way because you have a crick in your back," the interpreter said. "No, of course not," the old man said. "It's more comfortable that way."

The Japanese representatives of three denominations — Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist — are pressing the military government team at Hiroshima to sell them land right at the epicenter of the atomic bomb blast so they can erect churches on the historic site.

So many weeds have grown up over the rubble and so many bamboo fences have been put up that bomb damage in Tokyo is not too impressive now. Large areas of this and other bombed cities, especially Hiroshima, look like shanty towns covered with one-story huts mostly made of old lumber. Tokyo had less money than Berlin, hence less rubble. Fire was the main destroyer here.

Generations of wearing sandals with straps between the big and second toes have made Japanese workmen's feet almost as flexible as hands. Some Japanese plumbers work barefooted. They pick up wrenches, bolts, with their toes. If rushed, they sometimes screw on nuts with

Recessed Heating Unit Has Clean Modern Lines



New heating units reflect the postwar trend toward styling for beauty and compactness.

Shown in the illustration is a convactor for use with hot water and steam heating systems. The new unit has clean, modern lines and may be recessed under windows so that it is entirely unobtrusive yet highly efficient in the distribution of heat.

A convactor consists of two basic parts—a heating unit which carries the hot water or steam and transfers its heat to the air and an attractive steel enclosure in which the heating unit is installed.

Hot water or steam circulates through the heating unit and warms the air above it. Being lighter, the warmer air rises in the enclosure and is discharged into the room through the outlet grille. Cooler, heavier air is drawn in through the lower opening of the enclosure, comes in contact with the heating unit where it is heated, rises, and is circulated into the room.

Room air is circulated through convectors on an average of three times per hour. The warm front of the enclosure provides radiant heat directly beneath windows where convectors are usually installed and where radiant heat loss is greatest.

Close temperature control, quick response to the demands of the thermostat, and ease of installation are among the advantages of convectors as distributors of heat.

their toes while doing other work with their hands.

860,000 New Homes Being Built in '47

Washington, D. C. — The Labor department estimated that construction was started last month on 82,000 new permanent homes, indicating that this will be the greatest homebuilding year since 1925.

"It is likely that around 860,000 new permanent dwellings will be started by the end of the year," the department said. It added that about 710,800 housing units were

started the first 10 months of this year, 40,000 more than during the full 12 months of 1946.

"The spurt made in the late summer and fall reflects optimism regarding general economic conditions and the feeling that no break in the price structure will occur this year," the department said.

It said that up to last Oct. 31, 658,100 new homes were completed this year—an increase of 50 per cent over last year's total.

MINER IS KILLED

Vincennes, Ind. — A slate fall in the Julian Coal Mine near Fitchton yesterday killed Rex Weathers, 46, Petersburg miner.

U.N. Facts and Faces ETHIOPIA



One of the oldest countries in the world, with a royal house which traces its descent from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, Ethiopia covers some 350,000 square miles of mountainous north-east Africa, bordering on the Sudan in the West, on British Kenya in the South, and on French, British and formerly Italian Somaliland and Eritrea in the East and North. Her population is more than 12,000,000, many belonging to the Coptic Church, one of the oldest Christian faiths in existence. Addis Ababa is her capital. The country's official language is Amharic (see map). Ethiopia was represented on the first Special Session of the U.N. General Assembly by Ras H. S. Imru. Her flag is green, gold and red, with the country's emblem, the Lion of Judah, in the center.

Wig Makers Are Getting Worried

Chicago, Ill. — If the peasant women in Europe will please stop bobbing their hair, the men of America can keep on fooling most of the people most of the time.

By wearing wigs. As the situation stands right now, the wig people are putting armed guards over their limited supply of human hair — almost all of which comes from Europe. Or did, once.

When present stockpiles are gone, the bald heads of the land will have to get a patch job for their toupees. And the theatrical business faces a similar crisis. All false tresses, for home, office or use on the stage are made out of the same stuff—fuzz of a human noggin.

Herbert Kettler, one of the country's leading makers of toupees, said he wasn't viewing with alarm yet, but was prepared to if the situation gets any worse.

What he needs most, he said, is some help to make the toupees he has on order — at \$100 a tress.

F. W. Snack, an old time maker of theatrical wigs, said he wouldn't be too surprised to one day see a man come out on the stage in slick black hair wearing a sign saying "I am supposed to portray George Washington."

He thinks wigs will be that scarce, some day.

"Thing is," he said, "back before the war a small band of men worked from farm to farm in Europe and bargained with farmers for their lovely locks of hair. They'd trade a silk scarf, which they bought by the hundred, for a girl's tresses. Then they'd turn it over to a jobber—the hair—and in turn it would be sorted and shipped to America."

"Something happened to the hair business in Hitler's Europe and it isn't there any more."

Artificial hair, he said, is all right for clown wigs. Stuff made out of chemicals. Horse hair used to be all right for that cheap wig business.

"But, by golly," he added, "There aren't enough horses around to take care of that any more."

Snack has fitted some pretty important heads in his day. Amos and Andy. And he made the first string of stringy hair Edgar Bergen's Charles McCarthy ever wore.

In fact, Mr. Snack wears a false tuft overhead himself.

Teen Ager's Rules Of Conduct Made

"The girl who wheedles, sulks or cries to win special privileges from her parents is childish," says a 17-year-old friend of ours. A more mature approach, she says, is to call a parental conference and work out clear-cut rules of personal conduct.

Well-defined rules eliminate arguments with parents, she says. To prove her point she cites her own "bill of rights" evolved in discussions with her elders.

At the family conference table, she admitted she needed plenty of sleep, especially on school nights, and agreed to limit herself to one date during the week. On this night, she's home by 10 p. m. Week-ends, however, the curfew is extended until midnight.

She is encouraged to entertain her chums at home. Her parents, in deference to her role as hostess, assist her in greeting guests and bidding them good night. But during the evening they retire to an upstairs sitting room.

Permission to wear make-up is cheerfully granted by our young friend's parents on condition that bizarre and dramatic effects are passed by. A small allowance is paid to her weekly. But she can earn more by doing certain household chores that carry an established rate of pay so that she can gauge her income accurately.



From where I sit... by Joe Marsh

Metropolitan Papers Please Copy!

Folks here were burned up over an article on Our Town I reprinted from a city paper. Made us sound like a bunch of "hicks" who whit-tled sticks and wore chin whiskers. (Last person I saw with chin whiskers was passing through on his way east.)

So I ran an editorial on how we spoke of city "sickers"—as over-dressed wisecracks, only interested in making money, and spending it in night clubs.

Fact is, if we got to know each other we'd probably find we're not

much different, underneath. City folks work hard; like to come home at night to their families; and relax with a moderate glass of beer, like we do.

From where I sit, it doesn't matter if you live in an apartment house or on a farm—work in an office or a cornfield—the American tradition of quiet home life, temperate habits, and neighborliness is common to all of us.

Joe Marsh

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APPEAL RENT VERDICT

Washington. — Acting Housing Expediter Fitch E. Woods said today he will appeal "immediately" to the Supreme Court a Federal district judge's ruling in Cleveland that the 1947 rent control act unconstitutional, two other Federal judges at Denver and Hastings, Neb., held the act constitutional.

BANKER SENTENCED

Indianapolis. — Robert M. McClanahan, the Napoleon, Ind., bank cashier whose banking associates once said he "hadn't

done anything wrong," today was sentenced to a 10-year prison term for embezzling \$64,020.

PLANE CRASHES IN SEA

San Diego, Cal. — A Navy P2V patrol plane with nine men aboard crashed in the ocean 100 miles off shore early today, the 11th naval district reported.

The craft engaged in maneuvers, was near a submarine when it plummeted into the Pacific but the ship could find no sign of the Names of missing crew members were withheld.

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CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS

OXFORD UNIVERSITY SERVES BOAR'S HEAD ON CHRISTMAS, BECAUSE AN EARLY STUDENT ESCAPED DEATH BY HURLING A VOL- UME OF ARISTOTLE INTO A CHARGING BOAR'S MOUTH.



YEARLY THE KING OF ENGLAND PRESENTS GOLD, FRANKINCENSE AND MYRRH TO THE CHAPEL ROYAL, COMMEMORATING THE GIFTS OF THE THREE WISE MEN.



TODAY, ACCORDING TO MODERN CUSTOM, CHRISTMAS GIFTS INCLUDE: WATCHES, RINGS, GOLD AND PLATINUM PENS AND PENCILS, AND OTHER JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

Food Facts

Taking their cue from the armed forces, advertising men working on the President's voluntary food conservation program have dubbed meatless days "operation bull" and poultryless days "operation chicken." . . . No one can deny that Chairman Charles Luckman is contributing in more ways than one toward making the nationwide food drive a success. Since coming to Washington to direct the program, he has lost five pounds.